FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 043 *2 March 1979*

ALBANIA

U.S. 'Policy of Blackmail' Against Mideast Oil States Scored B 1

BULGARIA

Reportage on Visit by Cuba's Raul Castro C 1
Luncheon, Talks With Dzhurov C 1
Meeting With Zhivkov C 1
Zhivkov Dinner C 1
Wreathlaying Ceremony C 1
Zhivkov Receives Credentials of New Ambassadors C 2
Mexican Ambassador C 2
Ambassador of Zaire C 2
Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda Receives Zhivkova C 3
Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Vrhovec Receives Ambassador C 3
Socialist Deputy Foreign Ministers Hold LOS Conference C 3
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Denies Rumors of USSR Troop Transfer C 4
Party Daily Accuses CIA, NATO of Interference in Yemen C 5
[Kaloyanov in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 Feb]
Results of New Administrative System Assessed C 6
[Mladenov, Gyoshev in OTECHESTVEN FRONT 27 Feb]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak-Gierek Meeting Said To Transcend Bilateral Contact D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 22 Feb]
Lenart, Colotka Receive New SFRY Ambassador D 3
Strougal, Indra Meet Ambassador D 3
Strougal Receives Soviet General Gribkov D 3
Samay-Led KNUFNS Delegation Arrives in Prague D 3
RUDE PRAVO Scores China's Nuclear Ambitions D 4
[Michalovsky, 28 Feb]
Saudi Arabia Instigates Border Conflict in Yemen D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 28 Feb]
EPU Official Discusses Economic Experiment in Construction D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 27 Feb]
TRIBUNA Calls for Mandatory Youth Paramilitary Camps [21 Feb] D 6
Briefs: Grain Production Discussed; Secondary Energy Resources Utilized D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Editorial Condemns PRC Aggression [28 Feb] E 1
Youth Express Desire To Volunteer for SRV Defense E 3
Foreign Minister Ends Visit to Moscow, Seen Off by Gromyko E 4
SED CC Sends Anniversary Greetings to People's Army E 4
Electoral Commission Holds First Session E 4
Construction Sector Will Cope With Housing Tasks E 5
FRG Citizen Sentenced for Transit Violation E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24-25 Feb]

HUNGARY

MTI Cites 'Competent Hanoi Authorities' on War Situation F 1
Defense Minister Begins Ethiopia Talks [NEPSZABADSAG 28 Feb] F 1
Cambodian National Front Delegation Ends Visit F 1
Further Reportage on FRG's Wehner's Visit F 2
Lazar Meeting F 2
Kadar, Gyenes Meeting F 2
Portuguese Communist Party Leader Cunhal Arrives F 2
DPRK Radio, TV Delegation's Activities Reported F 2

POLAND

POLITYKA Presents Roundup on Warsaw Bank Blast G 1
[Wroblewski, Mozolowski, Wesloska, Zadrzynska, 24 Feb]
PZPR Delegation Visits Syria for Talks, Country Tour G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 27 Feb]
Conference Discusses Normalization of Relations With FRG G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 28 Feb]
Briefs: Protocol Signed With Cuba G 3

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, RCP Greet Norwegian Socialist Left Party H 1
RCP Delegation Received by PRI President in Mexico H 2
Romanian Women's Council Delegation Greeted in DPRK H 2
SCINTEIA Roundup of International Events in February Reviewed H 2
SCINTEIA Decries Force as Means of Solving Disputes H 4
Bucharest Events Mark GDR Army Anniversary H 5
[SCINTEIA 28 Feb]
Session on Socialist Agriculture Held in Bucharest H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Foreign Affairs Secretary Vrhovec Receives Soviet Envoy I 1
Foreign Affairs Spokesman on S.E. Asia, Mideast Situation I 1
Opposition to Force I 1
Contacts With Sri Lanka, Nonalined Group I 1
'Regrets' Over Yemeni Conflict I 1
Socialist Alliance Delegations Visit Mexico, Portugal I 2
Arrival in Mexico I 2
Departure for Lisbon I 2
SAWPY Conclusions Note Yugoslav Role in International Relations I 2
Support for Liberation Movements I 4
Croat SAWP Conference Nominates Bakaric for SFRY Presidency I 6
Zarkovic Examines Tito's Plans for Collective Work I 6
Serbian Commander Reviews Country's Defense Readiness I 8
[Spasojevic in NIN No 1468]

U.S. 'POLICY OF BLACKMAIL' AGAINST MIDEAST OIL STATES SCORED

AU011119 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

["The Deepening of the Energy Crisis Reveals the Aggressive Nature of U.S. Imperialism"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 1 Mar, ATA--Carter's energy policy, clamorously advertised as the saver to come out from the situation of crisis, which has in its grip the United States, has not brought even the slightest improvement of the situation. This is clearly expressed in the speech the U.S. secretary of energy, Schlesinger, delivered before the Congress recently. He described with very dark colours the present situation and the future of energy in the U.S., admitting that an accentuated shortage of fuel, particularly of oil and its by-products, is seen in the country.

But what strikes one's eyes is the fact that the deepening of energy crisis and of the whole economic crisis, brings more and more to the fore the aggressive nature and the out-and-out antipeople policy of U.S. imperialism. The "measures" the U.S. administration thinks to adopt to put the situation in "order", just as it has happened with all the "programs" adopted so far, intend to shift the whole burden of the crisis onto the shoulders of the working people, by further increasing the prices of oil by-prodcts and of the mass consumer goods.

The activation of "the stick and the carrot" diplomacy of the U.S.A. in the oil-bearing area of the Middle East must be closely viewed with the energy crisis. Recently, the U.S. emissaries have gone one after another to the countries of that region, where sometimes through flatteries and promises, and at other times through threats, [they] have sought to preserve their rapacious interests. They have constantly exerted pressure on the oil-producing countries, members of the OPEC, so that they should not raise the prices of their oil. For this purpose they are using the reactionary regimes which are in their service, such as the Riyadh regime. At the same time, Washington has intensified the policy of blackmail threatening them with armed intervention in that region. This has become more apparent particularly after the overthrow of the regime of the Pahlavi shah, which played the role of the gendarme of the U.S. interests in that area. Schlesinger also spoke about the need of the "U.S. military presence in the area" in order to "defend" the supply of the U.S.A. with oil, whereas the chiefs of the Pentagon stated last Sunday that the U.S.A. will resort to "all its means" in order to "guarantee" the supply with oil. The spokesman of the State Department, Hodding Carter, reiterated on Monday the threats for U.S. military interference in the Middle East, and the U.S. President, at a press conference on Tuesday, reiterated these aims of Washington.

This is the "language" of blackmail the U.S. imperialists have employed whenever their predatory interests in various regions of the world, and particularly in the oil-producing countries, have been endangered. This testifies to the neocolonialist policy of Washington and reveals the savage aggressive features of U.S. imperialism. At the same time, it is also a confirmation of the aggravation of rivalry between the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists, who, on their part, have intensified the efforts to strengthen their neocolonialist positions in the Middle East and in the gulf area. Being in the grip of the grave economic crisis, the two imperialist superpowers are striving with all their means to establish and preserve their domination and control on the important economic and strategic regions. This imperialist activity is spearheaded against the peoples and the countries of those areas, against the efforts they are making to live free and independent.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CUBA'S RAUL CASTRO

Luncheon, Talks with Dzhurov

AU011453 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, today gave an official luncheon at the Central Army House in honor of Army General Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban Communist Party Politburo member, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Cuban councils of state and ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, and of the military delegation led by him. The luncheon was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Following this, Raul Castro Ruz paid a visit to Comrade Dobri Dzhurov; the talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. High-ranking officials of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army as well as the members of the Cuban military delegation attended the talks. Joze Manuel Alvarez Bravo, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, and Lt Col Julio Hernandez (?Sforza) Cuban military, naval and air force attache to Bulgaria, were also present.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU011933 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 1 Mar, BTA--The second secretary of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and first vice president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, Mr Raul Castro Ruz, who is on a visit here, was received today by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov. A number of questions concerning bilateral links and a wide range of international problems were examined during the talks. Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, took part in the meeting.

Zhivkov Dinner

AU011934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today gave an official dinner at the Boyana Residence for Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban Communist Party Politburo member, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the State Council and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, as well as for the members of the military delegation led by him. Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Dimitur Stanishev, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army attended the dinner. During the dinner which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Raul Castro proposed toasts.

Wreathlaying Ceremony

AU011934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The Cuban military delegation led by Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz today laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum in Sofia and paid homage to the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

The delegation also laid wreaths at the monuments of the Soviet Army and at the fraternal tomb in Sofia's Liberty Park.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, Col Gen Kiril Kosev, deputy ministers of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also attended the ceremonies. Military honors were presented.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW AMBASSADORS

Mexican Ambassador

AU011938 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 1 Mar, BTA--The president of the Bulgarian State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, gave high appraisal to the personal contribution of the president of Mexico, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo, to the expansion and deepening of relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Mexico.

Receiving the credentials of the newly appointed Mexican ambassador to this country, Mr Umberto Uribe Escandon, Mr Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed Bulgaria's willingness to promote her relations with Mexico on the broadest basis.

The Mexican ambassador also stressed his country's striving for still greater expansion of cooperation between the two countries.

Bulgaria and Mexico renewed their diplomatic relations in 1974 after a break of more than thirty years. The two countries had established diplomatic relations for the first time in 1938.

The rapid development of their cooperation and the establishment of good diplomatic and political relations made it possible during the visit last year here of President Jose Lopez Portillo for this cooperation to be put on sound treaty foundations.

The more than 10 agreements signed then for cooperation in agriculture, industry, science, technology and other fields confirmed the mutual desire of Bulgaria and Mexico to expand and deepen their relations.

Mexico is evincing a very keen interest in Bulgaria's experience in agriculture.

Ambassador of Zaire

AU011940 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 1 Mar, BTA--"Led by the principles of friendship and cooperation between nations, Bulgaria wishes that her relations with Zaire in spheres of mutual interest be promoted on the basis of noninterference in internal affairs, respect for sovereignty, equality and reciprocal advantage", said State Council President Todor Zhivkov on accepting the credentials of the new Zaire ambassador here, Mr Bofunga W'ayoko.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that there were possibilities for further promoting of cooperation ties between the two countries in both the economic and the cultural sphere. He added that Bulgaria had always rendered and would keep on rendering active support to the national liberation movements, those of the African peoples included, fighting for national independence, for the removal of the grave consequences inherited from the colonial bondage, fighting against neocolonialism and for abolition of racism in all its forms, against the attempts at splitting the African states or at creating friction between them.

In his speech the ambassador of Zaire said that the strengthening of relations between Bulgaria and Zaire was in the interest of both states. He emphasized Zaire's wish to develop and diversify economic, commercial and cultural exchanges.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA RECEIVES ZHIVKOVA

AU011935 Sofia FTA in English 1840 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Mar, BTA correspondent--The chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, who is on an official visit to Japan, today met the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Sunao Sonoda.

In their conversation about cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan, the head of Japan's diplomacy declared that last year's visit by the president of the Bulgarian State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, had given fresh impetus to this cooperation.

The third day of Mrs Zhivkova's visit was marked by the title "Doctor Honoris Causa" of Tokyo University being conferred on her.

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC RECEIVES AMBASSADOR

AU281918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 28 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Rayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to the SFRY, at the latter's request. During the talks issues connected with the development of the relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were discussed.

SOCIALIST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD LOS CONFERENCE

AU011932 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 1 Mar, BTA--From February 26 through March 1 Sofia hosted a conference of the socialist countries' deputy foreign ministers, at which views were exchanged on the basic issues of the UN sea law conference, the eighth session of which is due to convene on March 19 in Geneva. The conference proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and close cooperation.

The representatives of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary and Czechoslovakia condemned the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and professed their solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam, expressing conviction that they will win in the long run.

In return the representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam thanked for the solidarity and conviction.

Today, Mr Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian foreign minister, received the leaders of the delegations of the Belorussian Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, which took part in a conference at which views were exchanged on the basic issues of the UN sea law conference.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO DENIES RUMORS OF USSR TROOP TRANSFER

AU020905 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 2 Mar 79 AU

["Ill-intended, Dangerous Insinuations"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 2 Mar, BTA--The ill-intended rumours of the transfer of Soviet troops into Bulgaria circulated by certain Western mass media which were instantly and categorically refuted by the Bulgarian news agency, are commented in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO in a signed article. The article describes this new slander of the bourgeois propaganda machine as an ignominious insinuation prompted by base and self-interested motives, namely to discredit the peaceful policy consistently conducted by Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. "But this time again, like on similar past occasions, the falsehood disintegrated by itself because of its own lack of acceptability. But it cannot be passed over in silence either, since it betrays dangerous schemes against peace and security in the Balkans, against detente in Europe and the world," reads the article. It is said further on in it that "with dramatic turnovers in the commentaries DAILY TELEGRAPH seeks to kindle the imagination of the public in neighbouring countries and even interpolates that 'binoculars-armed attaches' from the Western diplomatic missions in the Balkan states 'have rushed to Bulgaria's border' to witness the spectacle--the buildup of Bulgarian and Soviet troops..."

"Indisputably it is case of ill-meant, premeditated diversion addressed to circles and groups in the Balkans as elsewhere, who are willing to take up the slander and use it to justify their hostile and hazardous actions aimed against the peace and security of the region, against the relations of goodneighbourliness between the Balkan peoples," the article reads on. "The provocation serves the aims of all those who have demonstrated overtly their desire to fan up a psychosis of distrust and suspicion in the Balkans, which is in itself the best breeding-ground for their policy of pressure, concealment and disguise in regard to the constructive initiatives and proposals put forward by Bulgaria, and this in order to 'postpone' the deeds they owe to their own solemn declarations and to the interests of the Balkan peoples".

The insinuated ill-intention is further heightened by its timing, meticulously chosen by the initiators--a time of grave tension and tests in international affairs because of the aggressive military adventure mounted by the Maoist leadership in Beijing against Socialist Vietnam, points out the author of the article, Mr Yoan Matev, a RABOTNICHESKO DELO foreign policy observer.

The article reads on: "As far as Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the party leadership and the state government and the Bulgarian people are concerned, their positions and stands are being clearly explained and generally known, they are laid down in all international initiatives Bulgaria has joined and underlie all her international relations and contacts".

Treating Bulgaria's policy in the Balkans, the author recalls the following excerpt from the speech Mr Todor Zhivkov read on June 15, 1978 in the town of Blagoevgrad: "The People's Republic of Bulgaria will remain committed to her principled and constructive peace policy in the Balkans, which she has been unswervingly conducting, being the socialist state she is. We have neither meddled nor intend to meddle in the internal affairs of our neighbours. Neither do we intend to cash in on possible internal or external predicaments of theirs. In our relations with them we have strictly and unfailingly observed the letter and the spirit of the UN Charter and of the Helsinki Final Act and will continue to do so".

"This policy of Bulgaria is profoundly alien to any ad hoc considerations. It is neither influenced by self-interest nor by temporary factors," reads the article. "Steady, active and full of initiative, this policy is conducted to the best interests of not only the people of Bulgaria, but to the peoples of the other Balkan countries as well. And this is so, because it asserts the relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation, because it rests firmly on the principles of equality and reciprocal benefit, on the respect of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and border inviolability. Pursuing this policy Bulgaria threatens nobody; just the contrary, she has always been willing and ready to work for peace and goodneighbourliness in the Balkans, in Europe and the world, to solve each issue at the table of negotiations, in atmosphere of mutual respect, without any preconditions.

The deeds and facts born by this policy have always refuted all kinds of fabrications and slanders in an absolutely categorical way, they have always destroyed them completely," the article winds up.

PARTY DAILY ACCUSES CIA, NATO OF INTERFERENCE IN YEMEN

AU011325 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Georgi Kaloyanov article: "Intervention on Foreign Instructions"]

[Text] Tension reigns again in the Arab south. Troops from the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] (North Yemen) have attacked the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] (South Yemen) and are now conducting military operations along the border.

There is nothing new about this. The PDRY has never been calm. From the very beginning of its existence in 1967 the PDRY has been a target of conspiracies, provocations, and threats of overt intervention from the north. The people of South Yemen are in a constant state of combat readiness to defend their national independence. The relative peace which this country enjoyed for a few years was disturbed in June 1978 when the two Yemeni states were shaken by dramatic events. President Ahmad Ghashmi was killed in Sana, the YAR capital, while 2 days later Salim Rubay'yi 'Ali, the former chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council, attempted a coup d'etat (he was sentenced to death and executed).

Plots against the PDRY are being conceived in the neighboring Arab countries as well, but they are backed by other forces--namely by the CIA and NATO. Oil plays a large role in this connection. The largest oil deposits on which the West depends are located in this area. Both Yemeni states, moreover, are situated in a strategically important geographical zone--next to the gulf of Aden and the straits of Bab el Mandeb on the Red Sea, through which the oil tankers pass from the Persian Gulf to the Western world.

There is even more--the PDRY's progressive regime is a thorn in the side of the Arab reaction, and it is trying by all means to liquidate this state. People in the neighboring Arab countries declare that they would not tolerate "a Marxist regime" on their borders and that they are calling, "on behalf of Islam," for a "holy war" against the "communist danger." The scarecrow of "Soviet and Cuban intervention" is being brandished to support this whole hostile campaign.

A new factor has been added recently--namely the "Iranian phantom." The reactionary regimes in the Arab Peninsula are very much frightened by the political change in Iran, which was the former watchdog and supporter of U.S. interests in that area. [paragraph continues]

This loss has to be replaced by a consolidation of U.S. positions in the Arab south. The PDRY is the target, and the role of provocateur and striking force has been assigned to the YAR, which, as the PDRY communique notes, "started the attack on the PDRY on the instructions of its reactionary, imperialist masters."

We should remark that the intervention in the PDRY followed soon after the visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown to Riyadh, Amman, Jerusalem and Cairo, with the mission of distributing arms to the U.S. allies in the Middle East and concocting military-political blocs to defend U.S. oil interests. The YAR is also part of the U.S. plans and is being supplied with American arms through Saudi Arabia.

As for the PDRY, it is interested in peace and quiet on its own borders. This country is doing everything in its power to avoid an armed conflict with its northern neighbor and to achieve the peaceful settlement of any controversial problems. At the same time, however, the PDRY warns that if aggressive actions are not stopped it will be forced to take all necessary measures to defend itself.

RESULTS OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM ASSESSED

AU011730 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 27 Feb 79 AU

[Article by Vasil Mladenov, chief inspector, and Dimitur Gyoshev, inspector of the people's and state control committee: "Administrative Services--Successes and Problems"]

[Text] The creation of a system of administrative services for the population is being determined by the demand to insure an optimal saving of the citizens' time and the demand to create an efficient and effective organization of administrative services through the application of contemporary forms and methods.

The leading bodies of ministries, departments and okrug people's councils' executive committees have already achieved some results in connection with the improvement of administrative services for the population. In certain ministries, departments and okrug people's councils, special offices have been created and officials have been entrusted with the task of administrative services, while in enterprises, administrative offices and organizations, employees responsible for administrative questions are being appointed.

The committee on the uniform system of social information has issued an instruction on administrative services which defines the organization and operation of the system. The program on the accelerated integration of the Uniform System of Citizens Registration and Administrative Services (ESGRAON) with the other systems of processing data on the population has been set up. A filing system for the entire population in the country has been implemented in conformity with the demands of instruction No 15 issued by the Council of Ministers in 1978 on the introduction of ESGRAON and on amendments and addenda to the civil status instruction.

The check jointly carried out by the People's and State Control Committee and by the Committee on the Uniform System of Social Information in connection with the implementation of the tasks stemming from instruction No 15 of the Council of Ministers on improving administrative services to the population has found a number of shortcomings and mistakes that have been allowed to occur as a result of which, in our opinion, despite the improvements introduced into the administrative services system, this system is not yet adequate for the great requirements set by the party and government documents devoted to this problem.

In a number of large enterprises, offices, organizations, districts and housing complexes, the necessary organizational work with administrative services has not yet been achieved and no responsible workers have been appointed, while in places where such workers exist, their work is far from satisfactory.

The administrative links which are engaged in administrative services for the citizens have not become offices of information--they have not become agencies of administrative and registration services in accordance with the instruction.

Work in connection with the study of all existing instructions and on the basis of which citizens can be asked to produce documents in connection with administrative services, and for the purpose of optimally reducing such documents and simplifying procedures in issuing such documents has not been organized.

The majority of ministries, departments and okrug people's councils have failed to thoroughly prepare the lists and proposals for eliminating unnecessary documents. No practical measures are being proposed in connection with simplifying the administrative services' system. Under these circumstances it is necessary to make a full and thorough analysis of the formalities, included in the system of individual types of administrative services, for the purpose of reducing such formalities to the minimum necessary, on the basis of contemporary, new forms of organization in order to conform to the achievements of technical progress.

In order to enable ESGRAON to function normally, it is necessary to amend the citizens' data as changes occur. For this purpose it is necessary to supply up-to-date information, some of which is duplicated with the presently existing documents. Such is the case with data on address changes, employment, education, birth, marriages and civil divorces, death and so on. This considerably complicates the updating process and the work of people's councils, enterprises, administrative offices and organizations. Now, these questions are being dealt with by the committee on the uniform system of social information but this work should be speeded up with the active assistance of administrative departments and ministries concerned.

The question of the uniformity and standardization of documents in connection with the issue of such documents to citizens on the basis of personal registration files has not been resolved. A check of certain files of people's councils has revelaed that data on certain subjects are missing from these files. For various reasons the updating of data in such files is being delayed particularly as regards data on "employment," "education" and so forth. No timely control is carried out in connection with filling in and sending updated documents. This exerts a negative effect upon the quality and reliability of information. A number of shortcomings are allowed to occur in updating entire groups of data recorded on technical devices. The question of information consumers within the ESGRAON system has not been sufficiently resolved. All these problems of ESGRAON should be settled as soon as possible by taking advantage of the experience accumulated by certain people's councils which have introduced the system.

During the check of some files, the leading bodies of ministries, departments and okrug people's councils have taken additional measures and issued orders containing concrete proposals on the elimination of the shortcomings registered in the work on the perfection of the administrative services' system and in connection with introducing ESGRAON.

With a view to improving work, a number of meetings and conferences were held on questions of administrative services and on ESGRAON and in the future these services must also be subjected to permanent and systematic control on the part of the organs of the uniform national control system at all levels.

HUSAK-GIEREK MEETING SAID TO TRANSCEND BILATERAL CONTACT

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Feb 79 p 1 WA

[Unsigned editorial entitled "In the Spirit of Close Cooperation"]

[Text] The problems which arise during the process of building socialism are shared by the entire socialist community because no single fraternal country is capable of resolving all the problems on its own, only in coordination and cooperation with another fraternal country or countries. The reciprocal working visits between representatives of communist and workers' parties and states provide an opportunity for exchanging information and thus form an important factor in the productive, functional coordination and division of labor within a broad political and economic context.

This was true also about the friendly meeting held in Resov between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The usefulness and beneficial impact of their discussions, which continued the ongoing dialogue became fully evident. And just as the last year's meeting between Comrades Husak and Gierek, which was held in the High Taras, this time the discussion also embraced a broad scope of issues that concerned bilateral fraternal relations of cooperation and key international questions.

Concerning economic cooperation, both delegations started out with the results produced by the recent 18th session of the Czechoslovak-Polish committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. High appreciation was also expressed over the fact, that the suggestions brought to last year's meeting by Comrade Husak and Gierek have been successfully implemented. This is reflected in the document "Principal Directions of Deepening Economic Cooperation Between PLR and CSSR During the Period After 1980," A number of agreements concluded between the two countries concern sectors and branches with crucial importance for the two countries' economy.

Good conditions for a broad division of labor, for successful implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, have been created between Poland and Czechoslovakia. This is reflected in the growing share of trade turnover stemming from cooperation and specialization. Last year that share amounted to 22 percent, and in machinery and equipment as much as 32 percent, but this figure by far does not exhaust all the potential for further increase of the share stemming from cooperation and specialization. That subject was also discussed in Resov. Because of the way they are structured, the two economies can well complement each other, and the process of integration may be much broader and deeper than heretofore. This is also expressed in the already mentioned document "principal directions of deepening economic cooperation between the PLR and CSSR."

The communique on the working meeting between our party and the Polish one and state representatives emphasized that under CPCZ and PZPR leadership, there is being formulated and creatively developed between the two countries a new socialist type of relationship. This type of relationship comprises not only comradely contacts between the two countries and parties but also between their parliaments, trade unions, social organizations, enterprises and institutions. These contacts of comradely coordination and cooperation are especially lively in the border areas of the two countries. [paragraph continues]

Thus we are witnessing how the nations of Poland and Czechoslovakia are steadily converging. In a period when imperialism is attempting to break up the unity of the communist and workers' movement, to drive a wedge between the countries of the socialist community, from Resov there sounded an affirmation that both our parties and states are determined to ceaselessly strengthen the fraternal ties of alliance and cooperation with the CPSU and USSR, and to work for unity and linkage within the socialist community and for cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

The results of the friendly meeting in Resov generally underline within the broad political, ideological and economic contexts the key importance of unity of the entire socialist community, they demonstrate how it is possible to harmoniously reconcile national and international interests. This unity which is the kind that exists between sovereign states, based on principles of equality, is a voluntary unity, built on awareness of the commonality of goals.

The discussions again emphasized the importance of the conclusions arrived at by the November meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries, and also the conclusions of the international theoretical conference on questions of real socialism held in Sofia. They have provided fresh stimulus for coordination and cooperation. This is a further plus in cementing unity and action-readiness of the entire communist and workers' movement. It was again emphasized that the two parties and states are determined to work in the interest of coordination within the socialist community and to cooperate closely within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. The discussions of Comrades Husak and Gierek put great emphasis on the topicality of proposals which were formulated in the declaration approved by the Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee, proposals which were directed toward further deepening the process of detente, prevention of the arms race and initiation of concrete steps toward disarmament.

The representatives of the two fraternal countries met during the days in which Peking committed a highly dangerous breach of the principles of peaceful coexistence and of international law in general, and treacherously attacked Socialist Vietnam. They determinedly rejected the antisocialist and chauvinist policy course of the Chinese leadership, dangerously reflected in international relations. At the same time they emphasized the firm solidarity of Czechsolovakia and Poland with Socialist Vietnam and people, and expressed their full support for their just struggle against the Chinese armed aggression.

Czechoslovakia and Poland unswervingly request an immediate cessation of all action on the part of China and departure of all Chinese armed forces from the territory of Vietnam.

The friendly working meeting between Comrades Husak and Gierek and the other leading Polish and Czechoslovak party and state representatives has a significance which transcends bilateral relations. For one thing, the meeting has demonstrated that a successful development of no socialist country is possible, except in a close coordination and cooperation with other CEMA member-countries and the Warsaw Pact. For another thing, the meeting has shown that only such close coordination between all the sectors of the communist and workers' movement makes it possible to create conditions conducive to a victory of democracy and socialism in the world.

The meeting demonstrated that a class approach to various phenomena and events, both internal and external, consists primarily in the way in which they are interpreted from the point of view of class needs and interests, both national and international. And it is on this basis that the ideological and political unity of Poland and Czechoslovakia is being built.

LENART, COLOTKA RECEIVE NEW SFRY AMBASSADOR

LD261423 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1130 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee received in Bratislava today Miodrag Vlahovic, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Czechoslovakia, in connection with his taking up the post. The Yugoslav ambassador also paid an inaugural visit to Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, and Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council. The highest Slovak representatives briefed the ambassador on the development of the economy, culture and other areas of life of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Strougal, Indra Meet Ambassador

LD281816 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, received in Prague today Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich. He discussed with him some topical questions connected with further developing bilateral relations and projects which both countries will be realizing in the next period in the interest of deepening all-round mutual cooperation in the political and economic spheres.

Ambassador Vladimir Matskevich was today received also by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. In the course of a friendly conversation they examined questions for further developing relations between the highest representative and legislative bodies of the two fraternal countries.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET GENERAL GRIBKOV

LD020024 Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovakia's Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Army Gen Anatoly Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Command of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces. The meeting was attended also by Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich and other representatives.

SAMAY-LED KNUFNS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD011316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee, led by its general secretary, Ros Samay, arrived in Prague today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee. It was welcomed at Prague Ruzyne Airport by Tomas Travnicek, vice chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women; Miloslav Dookal, chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee, and other officials. The Vietnamese ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Nguyen Tien Thong, was also present.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES CHINA'S NUCLEAR AMBITIONS

AU011406 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Feb 79 p 6 AU

[Jan Michalovsky article: "At What Does the Maoist Orientation Toward the 'Inevitability of War' Aim?; China's Nuclear Missile Policy"]

[Excerpt] Today, the Chinese leadership regards the nuclear missile weapons to be the most important part of its armed forces and its expansionist and aggressive policy. It continues quite systematically to produce nuclear warheads as well as their carriers. China's present nuclear potential--regardless of its current size--is already today a warning exclamation mark to world development. After all, even one possessor of only one nuclear weapon--keeping the well-known ambitions of the Beijing Maoists in mind--could become a feared terrorist, blackmailing not only his immediate surroundings, but literally the whole world. And moreover--CHINA IS NOT A PARTICIPANT IN A SINGLE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT AIMING AT LIMITING NUCLEAR OR OTHER ARMAMENTS. In the United Nations it has not signed a single resolution calling for halting the arms race, on the contrary, it is trying--as Chinese representative Deng demonstrated during his U.S. visit--to shatter the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation talks and prevent the signing of the appropriate treaty.

In the past 20 years the Chinese armed forces provoked a number of conflicts with China's neighbors. Today they are still blackmailing them with "only" conventional weapons. The aggressive war against Vietnam is the latest evidence of this.

And what is going to happen tomorrow when Maoist China feels sufficiently strong in the field of nuclear missiles?

SAUDI ARABIA INSTIGATES BORDER CONFLICT IN YEMEN

AU011320 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 28 February 1979 on page 7 carries a 400-word CTK report on the border conflict between the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], entitled "Progressive Changes Are a Bogey." The concluding section of this mostly factual account--which reviews an official statement on the conflict issued by the PDRY Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Aden and reports the announcement of the United States that it will supply the Yemen Arab Republic with weapons worth $100 million--reads: "There has been a marked deterioration of relations between the two Yemeni states following last year's assassination of Ahmad Ghashmi, the president of North Yemen, from which the PDRY Government, however, dissociated itself. Diplomatic relations between the two states were abrogated and the PDRY's numerous appeals to the Yemen Arab Republic calling for a normalization of relations have not encountered a positive response. The disputes between the two Yemens are being constantly fanned out by--above all--Saudi Arabia, which is striving to prevent any progressive changes in the region.

EPU OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT IN CONSTRUCTION

AU281450 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Jan Dulin's interview with Eng Jozef Behuncik, general director of the Kosice Industrial Construction Economic Production Unit: "An Important Economic and Political Task; the Experiment Aims at Quality and Efficiency"--place and date of interview not given]

[Summary] As of 1 January 1979 three economic production units [EPU] subordinated to the Czech and the Slovak ministries of construction--the Istrava Surface Construction EPU, the water constructions enterprise in Prague and the Kosice Industrial Construction EPU--began to implement the principles of the comprehensive economic experiment. The experiment seeks to reduce the number of projects simultaneously under construction and to accelerate the completion of new capacities while stressing the aspect of quality. We asked Eng Jozef Behuncik, general director of the Kosice Industrial Construction EPU, for an interview concerning the experiment and its implementation in his EPU.

[Dulin] What are the essential features of the experiment and what does its implementation mean for your EPU?

[Behuncik] The main purpose of the experiment is to find and test means that will support the fulfillment of the task of the construction department, particularly concerning the speedy completion of projects, while fulfilling the indexes of efficiency and quality. The experiment also has a specific political-economic significance, because it solves in a more systematic way the issue of management by directing it toward the most important all-social tasks. "In our conditions the experiment will mean an even more marked orientation toward completing the projects within the planned deadlines and toward increasing labor productivity and profitability by enforcing material interest in the fulfillment of these tasks."

[Dulin] By expanding and specifying the plan's sphere of influence, the new system also changes the structure of the formation of the plan. What does this change contribute?

[Behuncik] "The new system stresses plan stability and thus an extension of the scope of planning. A 2-year so-called nonfixed plan, with a 1-year executory plan attached to it, has been introduced." This permits the comprehensive preparation of the planned tasks and a smooth and uniform utilization of building capacities, which is the most important prerequisite for reducing the number of projects simultaneously under construction. The 2-year plan also creates better conditions for insuring deliveries of needed materials, particularly of those in short supply, and for solving complicated relations of cooperation.

[Dulin] The index of gross production ceases to be the main index because it does not satisfy the demands for quality and social effectivness. What are the main indexes in the experiment?

[Behuncik] We distinguish between indexes that are binding and indexes that serve orientation. "Two indexes of effectiveness that have been introduced as binding are the following: profitability in relation to the costs and effectiveness of the basic machinery pool. When evaluating the activity of enterprises and of the entire EPU, we will proceed in the experiment from the so-called reduced [redukovany] performance, that is, from performance devoid of the impact of, above all, material and energy consumption." [paragraph continues]

This new instrument will stress the orientation toward an increase in labor productivity and toward a more efficient utilization of construction machinery and transportation. Wages will consist of basic segments, which will make up some 86 percent of all wage funds, and of incentive segments, which will include all types of bonus payments. The funds for technological development will be managed by the General Directorate, which will coordinate research and development. The role of the General Directorate in managing funds is thus being considerably expanded. The General Directorate will even control some material incentive funds and grant subsidies to individual enterprises from these funds.

[Dulin] The experiment places increased demands on the organization of labor and on management. How are you solving these problems?

[Behuncik] We are improving the system of management and planning, by making use of data processing and systems analysis. "The employees of the Institute of Industrial Construction who are introducing, in cooperation with the enterprises, an automated system of management in all organizations of our EPU are greatly helping us in this exacting task. We are introducing the automated system of management, on the basis of the uniform programs of EPU's, in the following areas: planning, operative production management, socioeconomic data and intraenterprise management. The implementation of new forms of management using computer technology will greatly contribute to enhancing the principles of the experiment."

[Dulin] Adherence to deadlines not only concerns the builders but depends on subcontractors as well. How does the experiment solve their coresponsibility?

[Behuncik] This is a very topical question. The existing sanctions primarily penalize the builder and do not equally affect all participants in investment construction. The new incentive measures will support the timely preparation of the projects and will increase the material interest of subcontractors in adhering to deadlines.

[Dulin] How does the experiment stimulate the higher quality of projects and a reduction of budgeted costs?

[Behuncik] The experiment stimulates quality both by implementing material interest in top-quality production and by penalizing poor-quality production. An increasing number of workers are joing the Saratovo movement, which is also helping us to increase the quality of projects.

[Dulin] What have you done to successfully implement the experiement in your EPU?

[Behuncik] We regard the experiment not only as an important economic task but as a political task as well. In December 1978 we organized an aktiv for all leading economic workers and representatives of party, trade union and youth organizations, in which we acquainted them with the principles of the experiment. We want all our workers to grasp the principles of the experiement and are convinced that the experiment will contribute to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the exacting tasks of the EPU.

TRIBUNA CALLS FOR MANDATORY YOUTH PARAMILITARY CAMPS

AU281053 [Editorial Report AU] Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 8 on 21 February 1979 on pages four and five carries a 1,800-word article by Frantisek Tovarek, not further identified, entitled "A Lot But Not Everything", which deals with the paramilitary education of youth in the CSSR. [paragraph continues]

The author says that a great deal has been done in the field of paramilitary education in the last few years--especially by introducing it as a mandatory school subject--but he argues that even more will have to be done to make up for what has been neglected in the past. To illustrate his point, the author reports on an air-gun shooting practice at a joint summer camp of pioneers from the CSSR and GDR, in which the children from the GDR achieved far superior results. He points to "a certain indolence and low physical resistence of children and youth" and makes the criticism that today children are more likely to be found in cinemas or in front of television sets than outdoors, engaging in sports. Tovarek also notes that, in spite of the efforts of schools and social organizations in the field of paramilitary education, a great deal remains to be done "as long as the minds of our children are occupied with singers of a questionable standard or soccer 'stars' of not the best moral standards instead of true artists, sportsmen modest in body and soul, heroes of labor and resistance and so forth."

The author doubts that the 1 hour of paramilitary education in schools--during one semester only--can fulfill all its designed tasks and be believes that the paramilitary activities of social organizations, such as SVAZARM, also have a "serious drawback" because they do not encompass all children and because of their "varying intensity."

He calls, therefore, for mandatory paramilitary camps for all schoolchildren. "...it is necessary to introduce into the regime of our children's lives a mandatory sojourn of at least 2 weeks in a paramilitary Pioneer training camp. I stress, however, that it is necessary that it be a true paramilitary training camp that includes everything: In other words the campers must participate in its construction and operation, in patrols, day and night orientation training, in walks through unfamiliar scenery, washing in cold water and drills under all weather conditions, using 'tools' provided by nature and so forth."

Tovarek also deals with the problem of financing such camps. He argues that the money should be taken from the resources allocated for children's recreation. He acknowledges the importance of sending children from urban, industrial areas to recreational camps in the countryside, but regards as "absurd" the practice of sending the children from the countryside to such camps. He even believes that this practice is harmful since it breeds "upper class whims" in children and suppresses many traits in the children that are important for paramilitary education.

BRIEFS

GRAIN PRODUCTION DISCUSSED--The 11th extraordinary expanded session of the CSSR Agricultural Academy, which was held in Prague on 27 February, was attended by the country's research workers as well as by several foreign guests, among them Prof Leonid A. Zhivotkov, deputy director of the Seed Selection Research Institute in Mironovka (USSR); Prof Dr Stanislaw Starzycki from Poland and by Dr Laszlo Balla from Hungary. The session's objective was to determine the direction for further developing the CSSR grain growing sector. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Feb 79 p 2 AU]

SECONDARY ENERGY RESOURCES UTILIZED--Secondary fuel energy sources to the extent of 2.9 million tons of standard fuel and secondary thermal energy sources amounting to 7.4 million gigacalories are at present being utilized in the CSSR. Their utilization saves the national economy 4 million tons of standard fuel, which--converted--represents almost 10 millions of brown coal. [Text] [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 28 Feb 79 p 4 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND EDITORIAL CONDEMNS PRC AGGRESSION

AU011845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Editorial: "China's War Against Vietnam"]

[Text] Clausewitz called war a continuation of politics by other means, and Lenin, as is known, attached great importance to this statement. China has attacked Socialist Vietnam. The question arises: What kind of politics is it that is being continued by this war, by Beijing's aggression?

When Deng Xiaoping recently visited the United States, he hatefully and doggedly propagated an unholy alliance against the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. According to Deng's wishful thinking this front directed against the socialist community was to include the United States, Japan, West Europe and countries of the "Third World." As the next operation, so to speak, in the framework of the conspiracy against socialism and peace, he announced that China would "teach the Vietnamese a lesson." This is the language of imperialists, and their actions match their words.

Beijing's policy,which is being continued by the attack against Vietnam with military means, is thus a profoundly anticommunist policy. The intervention against the Vietnamese people ordered by the Beijing leaders was prepared long in advance.

It is no accident that in the United States Deng boasted with belligerent slogans and threats against Vietnam. He had hardly returned behind the walls of Beijing when the large-scale Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam began. History has repeatedly proved that such a large-scale attack cannot be launched overnight.

It was preceded by an entire chain of provocations, more or less veiled attacks of a political and military nature. All of these attacks--and this is again significant of the nature of Beijing's policy--followed the pattern that can be amply found in the history of imperialism marked by bloody plots. It will be remembered that as early as 1975 the Beijing mandarins made an attempt to relieve pressure on the troops of U.S. imperialism that were fleeing from the Vietnamese fighters. Thus they urged Vietnam to slow down its offensive. This was the first indication of collusion between U.S. imperialism and the Chinese leadership which today has led to such grave consequences for the vital interests of the peoples of Indochina.

After the people of Vietnam chased out the imperialist invaders and began to heal the wounds of its 30-year freedom struggle and build up the socialist fatherland in full freedom and self-determination, this was a thorn in the side of the Beijing hegemonic strategists. In order to bring the neighboring people under their sway and to enforce their hegemony over all peoples of Indochina, they escalated their extortionist pressure on Vietnam. They attempted to incite hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese citizens of Chinese origin against the socialist construction work in Vietnam. They recalled Chinese experts from Vietnam. They paralyzed trade relations with Vietnam. They cut off all important communication routes with Vietnam. They put in motion a kept puppet regime--the Pol Pot clique which in its own country had butchered millions of Kampucheans--for military actions against Vietnam from the West. At the same time the Chinese leaders intensified their military encroachments along Vietnam's northern border.

In recent weeks Beijing had concentrated its intervention forces there. Altogether, 500,000 men were deployed. On 17 February, more than 20 divisions invaded Vietnam. Meanwhile, China is mobilizing additional troops for their advance into Vietnam. The systematically aimed-for breach of international law, the brazen disregard of the principles of the coexistence of peoples laid down in the UN Charter, the assault against socialism, the playing with the fire of a dangerous world conflagration--all this characterizes the policy of the Beijing leaders as an imperialist course.

The same goes for the crimes being committed in Vietnam by the Chinese troops. They are indiscriminately murdering women, children and old people. They are stealing the possessions of the Vietnamese population. They are destroying the rice fields. They are burning down villages and are driving the Vietnamese farmers' cattle across the border to China. These are practices of an imperialist soldiery. This is big power chauvinism and hegemonism in action. Thus China has openly made itself the successor of U.S. imperialism in its campaign of destruction against Vietnam.

These days fighting Vietnam is again showing the world the heroic courage of a people who, conscious of their just cause and filled with anger and indignation at China's treacherous attack, are offering the invaders an iron resistance. So far, the armed forces of Vietnam have put out of action 20,000 Chinese soldiers, 300 tanks, armored vehicles and another 110 military vehicles were destroyed or captured. Many arms and military equipment fell into the hands of the defenders.

According to reports of our correspondents from Vietnam, millions of young people have volunteered for the army, the mood among the people is marked by cool-headedness and the determination to defend the socialist fatherland with weapons in hand. Production and economic construction are making further headway. The people are convinced of the victory over the aggressors. They are confirmed in this conviction by the experiences of their 30-year struggle and victory over three imperialist aggression armies. They are also fortified in their conviction, by the certainty that Vietnam does not stand alone, that the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal socialist countries stand at its side in firm solidarity.

While Beijing is expanding its war of aggression day after day it is at the same time--also after the classic imperialist pattern--undertaking various maneuvers to cloak or justify its criminal actions.

Thus it seeks to make the world believe that it is merely carrying out a "counterattack for self-defense." It remains a mystery why hundreds of thousands of Chinese "self-defenders" are ravaging Vietnamese territory, and not vice versa.

While the Chinese interventionists are about to throw more units into Vietnam, the world is to be appeased by the slogan of a "limited war." However, the peoples are realizing more and more clearly that the "limited war" is actually directed against the independence and security of all peoples in Southeast Asia and that it conjures up a serious danger to world peace.

Finally, the Beijing leaders claim that this is a "punitive expedition" that is merely designed to "force Vietnam to come to the conference table". This is sheer cynicism which is picked up by the most aggressive imperialist circles so as to deceive public opinion in their countries.

However, it is a fact that a long time ago, Vietnam had submitted proposals to solve controversial questions by negotiations. Such offers were always brusquely rejected by China. Today the Chinese attack Vietnam with hundreds of thousands of soldiers and have the audacity to claim that this serves negotiations. The Beijing leaders resemble a burglar who forces his way into a house and then demands negotiations with the owner.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] has declared its determination to fight against the aggressors until they withdraw their forces from Vietnam, so that negotiations can really take place.

Vietnam's demands are:

China must immediately end its war of aggression against Vietnam

China must unconditionally withdraw all its forces.

China must respect Vietnam's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

These demands are also our demands. This has been confirmed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, in his talk with Hoang Tu, SRV ambassador to the GDR, on Monday. During the Africa trip of the GDR party-state delegation Erich Honecker had already declared in Luanda: "The disgraceful act of aggression again proves that with its hostile policy toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries the Beijing leadership is pursuing aims that fully and completely agree with those of the aggressive imperialist forces."

In accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the SRV our republic will do everything in its power to effectively support the fraternal Vietnamese people in the struggle against the Chinese aggressor defending its national sovereignty.

The citizens of our republic are also imbued with this policy and spirit. They are intensifying their active solidarity with Vietnam. They are doing so in the knowledge that they are part of the worldwide front of peace forces and the struggle against any imperialist aggression, against any violation of territorial integrity and sovereignty. With their solidarity they are making an important contribution to enhancing the strength of the fraternal Vietnamese people in the struggle against the attacker, and to banishing the dangers to peace and security of the Southeast Asian peoples and, moreover, to the whole world.

YOUTH EXPRESS DESIRE TO VOLUNTEER FOR SRV DEFENSE

LD010034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--China's war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has unleashed also among the GDR's youth, especially among FDJ members, a wave of stormy and vigorous protests.

Since the beginning of the Chinese aggression many young people have turned to the FDJ Central Council and GDR Solidarity Committee with the request to participate as volunteers in the struggle waged by the heroic Vietnamese people against the Chinese aggressors.

The GDR Solidarity Committee has, through its president, Kurt Seibt, stated in this connection that so far Vietnam had not made such a request to the GDR and that therefore the dispatch of volunteers is not necessary. Kurt Seibt added: "We also hope that in the future the dispatch of volunteers will not be necessary."

FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO MOSCOW, SEEN OFF BY GROMYKO

LD011458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0733 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was seen off at Vnukovo Airport on Thursday morning by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Following his official talks in Moscow Fischer is paying visits to the Byelorussian and Latvian republics.

SED CC SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO PEOPLE'S ARMY

LD011126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has expressed its thanks and recognition to all members of the GDR National People's Army [NVA] for its achievements in the reliable protection of socialism. A message of greetings on the NVA's 23d anniversary signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker notes:

"At the present time the aggressive imperialist forces are stepping up the arms race against the interests of all peoples. By this means they create a serious threat to peace and the process of detente. In the face of NATO's war preparations and imperialist attempts to change the balance of power it is necessary to further strengthen the defense of our republic and the whole socialist community."

The SED Central Committee expressed the conviction that members of the NVA "will also, in future, reliably protect the revolutionary achievements of our people and that, as part of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, they will in firm alliance with the Soviet Army and other fraternal armies conscientiously fulfill their internationalist obligations in the service of socialism and peace".

ELECTORAL COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST SESSION

LD010048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 28 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR electoral commission held its first session on Wednesday. Presided over by its chairman, Friedrich Ebert, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, it dealt with the tasks of preparing and holding the elections for the kreis assemblies, municipal assemblies, city borough assemblies and local assemblies on 20 May 1979 which are entrusted to it under the electoral law.

The chairman of the electoral commission began by stressing that the elections are part of the continued successful implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress and represented an important stage on the way to the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding.

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR WILL COPE WITH HOUSING TASKS

DW281915 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0920 GMT 22 Feb 79 DW

[Interview with GDR Minister of Construction Wolfgang Junker--recorded]

[Excerpts] No doubt we will fulfill our task. Since 1971 the plans have been fulfilled and purposively exceeded each year. Since that time 1.1 million apartments have been newly built and modernized. To these we must add a considerable amount of community facilities such as kindergartens, schools, stores, and a great deal more. Everybody can see that for himself daily in our republic.

Our plans provide for the consistent implementation of these great tasks in the coming years as well. Between 1976 and 1990 we plan to build or modernize about 2.8 million apartments. The Ninth SED Central Committee meeting confirmed this once again. All material-technical preconditions for this will be created. What matters is that good housing conditions be created with these funds for many citizens,that the most pressing housing problems, which surely still exist, be solved first, that apartments be built in good quality, and that construction repairs, too, become a solid component of our housing construction program.

This is a great task for the construction workers in our country and for all working people participating in housing construction. In the 30th year of our republic's existence we intend that it not only fulfill but also exceed the plan in this field even under the complicated conditions which existed at the beginning of this year. The fulfillment of the plans during the first few weeks showed that this task is realistic and feasible. It really is worthwhile making an all-out effort to make people happy with newly built and modernized apartments.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT VIOLATION

AU261925 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Another Unscrupulous Agent of the Criminal Lampl Gang Sentenced"]

[Text] On 23 February 1979 the Cottbus Bezirk court convicted Manfred Gensch from Hannover (FRG), an agent of the secret service controlled Lampl gang, to 10 years imprisonment for crimes under section 105 of the penal code, organized in the manner of gangs, and abuse of the transit agreement. Gensch participated with great intensity as escort and courier in the planning, preparation and implementation of subversive acts against the GDR. It was established during the hearing of evidence that the agent was recruited by professional criminal Juergen Elsner for the Lampl gang. Because of his personal contacts with the gang leader, Gensch possessed comprehensive and detailed knowledge of the nature, tasks and means and methods of the unscrupulous clique of ciminals as well as of the corrupt contacts that it maintained with FRG authorities. In commiting the subversive crimes the agent deliberately and continuously violated the transit agreement, abused the generous entry regulations for FRG citizens entering the GDR capital and on several occasions illegally left the GDR transit route. The Fiat 127 automobile with the official license plate No H-H 1545 used for the crime was impounded.

MTI CITES 'COMPETENT HANOI AUTHORITIES' ON WAR SITUATION

LD020846 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 1 (MTI)--MTI correspondents Sandor Gyori and Istvan Zalai report from Hanoi:

In the first 12 days of the engagements in Vietnam's northern border region, in all 29,000 soldiers of the invading army were killed, injured or taken prisoner, said competent Hanoi authorities to MTI on Thursday. As a result of strong Vietnamese resistance, the invaders' 20 battalions, that is one division, were shattered. The Vietnamese defence forces have destroyed over 180 Chinese tanks. This equals almost half of all the tanks deployed by the Chinese in Vietnam. Over 160 other Chinese military vehicles were also destroyed. The military situation has turned graver in the northern frontier region and the possibility of the war assuming wider proportions in the forthcoming days cannot be ruled out.

The Chinese invading units have completely besieged the seat of Cao Bang Province and a fierce battle took place for control over the city. The intruding army units penetrated the deepest here in the Vietnamese territory, they are about 40-45 kms from the border. According to the above-mentioned sources, the Chinese are putting an extraordinarily heavy pressure on the defenders of Lang Son Province's seat. Fierce engagements have been reported also for control over Lao Cai, seat of Hoang Lien Son Province. Following the aggravation of the war situation, defence measures have been strengthened in Hanoi, Haiphong and other parts of the country.

DEFENSE MINISTER BEGINS ETHIOPIA TALKS

AU011214 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Report attributed to correspondent "K.A.": "Lajos Czinege's Official Talks Have Begun in Addis Ababa"]

[Text] Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege, who is on an official friendly visit in Ethiopia, has begun his talks with his host, Minister of Defense Taye Tilahun. The two sides informed each other about the activities of the Hungarian and Ethiopian armies, and the present forms of cooperation and possibilities for expanding relations were discussed as well. In the evening Taye Tilahun gave a dinner in his guest's honor in which numerous representatives of Ethiopian state and social life participated. Joszef Varkonyi, our country's ambassador in Addis Ababa, was also present. On Tuesday [27 February], our defense minister visited one of the training camps of the people's militia.

CAMBODIAN NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD011540 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Kampuchean National United National Front has left Budapest. The delegation led by Secretary General Ros Samay, visited Hungary at the invitation of the Patriotic People's Front.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG'S WEHNER'S VISIT

Lazar Meeting

LD020010 Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 1 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and members of the HSWP Political Committee, received in the Hungarian Parliament on Thursday Herbert Wehner, president of the German Social Democratic Party's parliamentary faction and member of the party's Presidium, as well as his suite. In the course of the discussion the talks covered the relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. Present at the meeting were Gyula Horn, deputy department head at the HSWP Central Committee, and Dr Johannes Balser, FRG ambassador to Hungary.

Kadar, Gyenes Meeting

LD020014 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Herbert Wehner, chairman of the SPD group in the FRG Bundestag. At the talks, which were characterized by a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views concerning the international situation and the international workers movement, as well as certain aspects of the interstate and social relations between the FRG and our country. Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar also met with Herbert Wehner today. Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Istvan Darvasi, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, and Gyula Hor, deputy head of department of the Central Committee, were present at the meeting.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER CUNHAL ARRIVES

LD020312 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party has arrived in Budapest. Alvaro Cunhal has been invited by the MSZMP Central Committee.

DPRK RADIO, TV DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD271848 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI)--Invited by the presidents of the Hungarian Radio and the Hungarian Television, a delegation of the Radio and Television Committee of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, headed by Chairman Kom Si-hak, visited Hungary between February 22 and 27. The Korean delegation carried on talks with leading representatives of the Hungarian radio and television stations on further development of relations, and signed an agreement on the cooperation of the Korean and the Hungarian television stations.

The Korean guests were received during their stay by Imre Gyori, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and by Istvan Tompe, chairman of the State Radio and Television Committee. The talks were attended also by Kim Chae-suk, Budapest ambassador of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The Korean delegation left Hungary today.

POLITYKA PRESENTS ROUNDUP ON WARSAW BANK BLAST

AU011427 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 24 Feb 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Roundup compiled by Andrezej Krzysztof Wroblewski, Andrzej Mozolowski, Marta Wesoloska and Ewa Zadrzynska: "The Blast in the Rotunda"]

[Excerpts] We are used to feeling safe. There are people who check whether the milk we drink is up to standard and whether high tension cables present no danger. There are people who check on prices and on the fairness of decrees. There are people who guard our borders and people who see to it that those who can't do anything right are not left to their own devices. We have gotten used to feeling safe and this is why we are particularly shocked at the news of every major accident: How could this have happened?

The powerful blast in the Warsaw Rotunda Bank has forced such questions on us with redoubled force in view of the number of casualties and the site of the explosion in the geographic center of the city. How was it possible that, despite severe regulations governing life in such places, despite a rigorous observance of construction laws, regulations on underground installations and principles of work safety during welding operations and, above all, despite the social self-preservation instinct, such a catastrophe was possible?

Two welders from the Grojec labor cooperative were working next to the vault. The Rotunda Bank had difficulties with hot water installations and, unable to hire repairmen from specialist enterprises (all of which were busy repairing the damage caused by the freezes in January), decided to ask that cooperative to do the job. At first it was assumed that perhaps the acetylene-oxygen cylinders had caused the blast, but when the rescuers reached the basement they found the bottles completely untouched, although the two welders were dead. On the other hand, the hot water pipes were torn and some areas of the basement were flooded.

Representatives of investigating and prosecuting organs, armed with explosimeters [eksplozjometry], that is, with the equipment to detect explosive substances in the air, arrived at the Rotunda site within less than an hour of the blast. In many countries this equipment is standard in apartment houses and required in public buildings. Wherever a human being loses his life the law must intervene, especially so when several people lose their lives. It is true that this will not bring them back to life, but every show of thoughtlessness, particularly of ill will, exposing to danger human life, which is the supreme value, must be punished with all severity.

This is why rescue operations went hand in hand with work to safeguard fiscal records and to collect evidence. Although the uninformed people gathered around the Rotunda site expressed fears that it would be impossible to establish the cause and course of such an accident, the work of the experts did not involve any guesswork or any listening to eyewitness accounts. Each explosive material leaves its own distinct traces, not only mechanical traces (for example, the thrust of the blast in one direction or in several directions), but also chemical traces (for example, substances in natural gas that cause its odor penetrate soil, and soil specimens betray its presence).

Some 1 and 1/2 hours after the blast we saw a team from the gas emergency service feverishly removing snow from an entry into an underground canal some 300 meters away from the Rotunda site. [paragraph continues]

One of the workers studied the map of the underground installations. (We were later told that the gas administration was informed of the explosion at 1305 hours.) [Explosion occurred at 1237 hours] We also saw that at dusk, when the site of the accident was surrounded by a temporary fence and when powerful searchlights were mounted to light up the work of rescue and investigating teams, the teams of gas workers continued their work. They were checking on the tightness of connections not only in the vicinity of the Rotunda site, but also throughout the city.

We were told that it is actually impossible to avoid some degree of gas leakage from gas piping, especially where busy thoroughfares carrying streetcars intersect and where a through railroad tunnel runs. Normally such gas leakages would evaporate through the layers of earth and the ventilating shafts, and even if they penetrated into some accommodation they would escape along canal and ventilation conduits. However, at this time ventilating shafts are blocked by snow and the earth is frozen and impenetrable. How does gas behave under these conditions? "At times gas migrates a considerable distance, not infrequently escaping into telecommunications canals..." we read in a paper worked out by the technical-economic council run by the mayor of Warsaw. For a long time gas administrators have been wrestling with the telecommunications authorities to insure that underground conduits are made so tight as to prevent any gas leakages along these conduits. The minister of communications issued a decree to the effect that cables should run under covers with ventilation openings. But these openings were blocked by snow and ice.

On Saturday, 2 days after the blast, hundreds of small red and yellow flags stuck into little mounds of snow appeared throughout Warsaw. This was how the locations of the ventilating shafts were marked. These shafts are now being most carefully cleared of snow and ice.

Under the impact of the Rotunda accident, the thoroughness of checks and inspections has been doubled. Nevertheless, in 16 of the 42 institutions visited by inspectors it was impossible to find the janitors or the keys to the basement, and in three Orbis hotels doors were slammed in the face of the visiting inspectors!

We can safely assert that this kind of thoughtlessness deserves punishment. It is true that the explosion under the Rotunda Bank is the most tragic one in recent memory but not the only one, and he who thinks that this can happen only to other people really lacks imagination. The post office in Tarnow and the apartment house in Gdansk also suffered catastrophe, although gas was far from them; but it "migrated" underground until it found a nice niche to lodge in. Not so long ago a mill was blown sky-high in the vicinity of Bremen, the FRG. In New York ventilation shafts explode from time to time. We have also had lesser, albeit also tragic, catastrophes such as the ones in the Wrzecinono settlement in Warsaw, on Odziezowa Street in Szczecin, on Bukowa Street in Kielce, on Spychalski Street in Opole, on Lwowska Street in Krakow or on Czeresniowa Street in Zielona Gora. Each one of them could have been avoided. Each one of them was caused by the circumstances we could have avoided.

But is it possible to avoid every catastrophe? Is it possible to subject life to unceasing vigilance? We think that it is rather a question of continuous efforts and consistent work of many institutions responsible for safety to reduce the number of catastrophes. If 10 years go by without a gas blast we delude ourselves that gas has forgotten us. In turn, we seem to forget all about gas, slamming the doors right in the faces of gas inspectors, as was the case in those hotels.

PZPR DELEGATION VISITS SYRIA FOR TALKS, COUNTRY TOUR

AU011411 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP, Damascus--A delegation of the PZPR Central Committee led by Manfred Gorywoda, head of the Central Committee Department of Economic Planning and Analysis, has visited Syria at the invitation of the leadership of the Ba'th Party National Command. The delegation was received by Favarz Sayanh, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and head of the Foreign Department, had talks with the party committees in Damascus and Aleppo and with the Trade Unions Federation and met with the leadership of the Ministry of Planning. The delegation also toured the country to study Syria's socioeconomic development and achievements.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH FRG

AU011409 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 79 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Legal Issues of the Process of Normalization of Polish-FRG Relations"]

[Text] A scientific conference devoted to legal aspects of the process of normalization of Polish-FRG relations, which was organized by the Institute for Research into the Law of Courts [prawo sadowe] of the Ministry of Justice, took place in Popow near Warsaw. The conference was attended by personnel of scientific research centers, the Ministry of Justice and the institutions and offices concerned.

The conference discussed the scientific reports and communiques devoted to the legal issues deriving from the conclusion of the treaty on the bases of normalization of Polish-FRG relations on 7 December 1970 and to the implications concerning the legal system, domestic legislature and present legal practices in the FRG.

The discussion stressed the role of legal issues in the process of normalization of Polish-FRG relations and stressed the need to insure that the domestic legislature of the FRG is compatible with the decisions of the Polish-FRG treaty--an important international act--in line with the principle that international law takes precedence over domestic law. The urgent need to create the necessary legal conditions for fulfilling the letter and spirit of the treaty was also stressed.

The conference reaffirmed that it was necessary for the FRG to implement all the decisions of the treaty, agreements and accords concluded between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG and to conclude accords to cover other areas of mutual relations.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA--The protocol on Polish-Cuban Cultural Cooperation in 1979-80 was signed in Warsaw on 24 February. The protocol creates favorable conditions for intensifying and expanding cultural relations between the two countries. Among other things, it provides for "Polish Culture Days" in Cuba next October to mark the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic and establishes the bases of the development of cooperation between cultural institutes, movie industries and artistic schools of the two countries. The protocol was signed by first vice ministers of culture--Wieslaw Bek of the Polish People's Republic and Rafael Almeida of Cuba. Cuban Ambassador Raul Fornell Delgado was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Feb 79 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU, RCP GREET NORWEGIAN SOCIALIST LEFT PARTY

LD012330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Islo, 1 March, Agerpres--The participants in the congress of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, all the sympathizers and members of the SLP were addressed a message of friendship on behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu. The Romanian Communist Party--reads the message addressed by the RCP representative to the Third SLP Congress, George Macovescu, member of the CC of the RCP--follows with interest the activity of the Socialist Left Party of Norway devoted to the promotion and consolidation of the unity of action of the national revolutionary, working class and democratic forces, with a view to attaining the aspirations after progress and welfare of the working class, of the Norwegian people, after peace and collaboration among nations.

It highlights with satisfaction the fruitful collaboration existing between the RCP and the SLP, the conviction that it contributes to the expansion and diversification of the relations between Romania and Norway on a political, economic, cultural and technico-scientific plane as well as of the cooperation between the two countries in international life.

As a socialist country--it further reads--Romania develops broad links of collaboration and friendship with all socialist states, works for the expansion of the relations of cooperation with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries, with the small and medium-sized ones, broadens the relations with the economically developed countries, in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence. Noting that in the world today the contradictions keep sharpening, the struggle for zones and spheres of influence intensifies and the manifestations of strength get more marked, Romania considers that the current international situation requires now more than ever before intensifying struggle of all progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces for hindering the aggravation of the world climate, for developing the course towards detente and the assertion of new relations of equity which should guarantee all peoples independent, free progress, without any outside interference.

Socialist Romania is most firmly for the extinction and speedy liquidation of the states of tension and of military confrontations extant in various parts of the world which imperil the peoples' peace and security, considering that any disputed issue can and must be solved only by peaceful means, by political negotiation, by talks among the sides directly involved. Romania firmly works for the translation of European security and collaboration into life, for the consistent and full application of the provisions of the documents adopted in Helsinki. Everything possible must be done for an unconditioned passage to military disengagement and disarmament measures and for the building of a Europe of free and independent states. To this end, Romania declares for a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting due in 1980.

In the spirit of its consistently internationalist policy, the RCP campaigns for the expansion and strengthening of the collaboration with all communist and workers parties, with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the parties in the newly independent states, with the national liberation movements, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, assessing that the consolidation of their solidarity, of the solidarity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, of all peoples is a vital demand, a guarantee of stopping the dangerous course of international events, of promoting a policy of detente and peace. In conclusion, the conviction is expressed that the relations of solidarity and collaboration between the RCP and the SLP will further develop.

RCP DELEGATION RECEIVED BY PRI PRESIDENT IN MEXICO

LD020002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Ciudad de Mexico, 1 March, AGERPRES--Gustavo Carvajal Morena, president of the National Executive Committee of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico (PRI), received the RCP delegation led by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participating in the event marking 50 years since the foundation of the PRI. On this occasion, cordial greetings as well as best wishes and warm congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the party were conveyed on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP. At the same time, a message addressed by the CC of the RCP to the PRI leadership on its jubilee was handed over to President Gustavo Carvajal Moreno.

The president of the PRI National Executive Committee requested that sincere thanks for the participation of the delegation in this event and for the message the CC of the RCP addressed to the National Executive Committee of the PRI be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu. Gustavo Carvajal Moreno also requested that warm greetings be sent to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania as well as wishes of good health, prosperity and ever better successes in his activity for the progress and welfare of the Romanian people. During the talks, information was exchanged on the current preoccupations of the two parties as well as on the development of the relations between the RCP and the PRI. At the same time, reference was made to the ascending course of the Romanian-Mexican friendly relations, of the relations established between the two parties, countries and peoples, especially after President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Mexico in 1975. Both sides expressed their wish to further develop these good relations.

ROMANIAN WOMEN'S COUNCIL DELEGATION GREETED IN DPRK

LD012356 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, AGERPRES, 1/3/1979--Kim Sang-i, chairman of the Women's Democratic Union of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, wife of President Kim Il-song, received the delegation of the National Women's Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Maria Bobu, vice chairman of the council. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, reference was made to the good relations established between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries, relations that have witnessed an ascending course on the basis of the agreements and decisions made at highest level.

SCINTEIA ROUNDUP OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS IN FEBRUARY REVIEWED

LD012340 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

["A Bucharest Survey of February Events"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 1 March, AGERPRES--In a survey of February events, the Bucharest leading newspaper SCINTEIA stresses among others that the demand of strengthening solidarity of all revolutionary, progressive, peace-loving forces has become more imperative now than ever before in the present-day international situation which is so complex and got still more complicated in February, owing to the various forms of manifestation of the policy of strength, to the persistency of the old hotbeds of tension and conflict and the occurrence of new ones with particularly serious implications and risks for international peace and security.

In its survey referring to this state of affairs, SCINTEIA writes: The situation in Indochina marked by the aggravation of the Sino-Vietnamese conflict following the penetration of Chinese troops into the Vietnamese territory as well as the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea caused deep sorrow and anxiety among the Romanian people and the progressive public opinion everywhere. Related to this tragic event, working in the spirit of its relations of lasting friendship with the respective peoples, Romania pointed out that nothing can justify the recourse to force, and declared firmly for the cessation of any military actions, for the undelayed withdrawal of the foreign troops into the national borders and for the settlement of differences by peaceful means, by negotiations, as required by the interests of peace and stability in the area, of the prestige of socialism, of detente and security throughout the world.

Showing that the international situation has also been affected by the outburst of older or newer conflicts in the Horn of Africa, at the border between Uganda and Zambia [as received], at the frontier between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic, in Chad, the Romanian newspaper writes: Apart from the fact that the acts of force, the military confrontations are by no means conducive to any solution to the problems arisen, they also make things get more complicated, seriously prejudicing the cause of independence and free development of the respective peoples, heightening international tension, endangering general peace and security. That is why--the RCP press organ reads--reason calls, as a categorical imperative, for the definite elimination of force as a means of solving interstate conflicts, for resort to political negotiations, the sole way able to secure a constructive settlement of the unsolved problems, to guarantee economic and social development, national independence and peace.

The significance of negotiations is brought to the fore by the steps taken for the resumption of the dialogue between the north and the south for the reunification of Korea. Subsequent to the initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on January 23, a meeting of the representatives of the two sides was held in Panmunjon on February 17, considered as a first important step towards the attainment of the national ideal. The fact that the two sides gathered around the same table and that, despite certain differences of opinions, the date of the (?next) meeting was fixed, proves the dialogue to be useful, conducive to the settlement of a number of most complicated international problems.

In this respect, SCINTEIA mentions the resumption of negotiations between Egypt, Israel and the USA in view of perfecting the understandings reached on a series of problems during the first stage of negotiations. Certainly, as it consistently maintained, Romania considers that, under the present circumstances, firmest actions are required for finding a comprehensive solution which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 as well as to the settlement of an independent Palestinian state. Related to this, it appears necessary to resume the Geneva conference or to call another international meeting to be attended by all sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, since it is only in this way that a just and durable peace, based on observance of independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region, can be achieved.

Referring to the developments in Iran, SCINTEIA writes in its survey: Assessing that the problems in Iran are internal and must be solved by the Iranian people, without any outside interference, Romania recognizes the Provisional Government in Iran and expresses its conviction that the friendly Romanian-Iranian relations of cooperation will keep developing, conviction fully shared, as specified in the telegram of reply of the prime minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Islamic Government of Iran.

SCINTEIA DECRIES FORCE AS MEANS OF SOLVING DISPUTES

AU011252 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

["To Ban the Force as a Means of Solving Interstate Disputed Issues--Essential Demand of Consolidating Peace"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/3/1979--The struggle for the abolition of the old policy of inequality and oppression, for the broad promotion in international life of new relations of esteem and respect among nations, of understanding and collaboration is the main trend in international life, the ardent aspiration of all peoples, of the whole of mankind, writes SCINTEIA in an article running under the above headline, in its March 1 issue.

Unfortunately, the paper shows, the materialization of this aspiration is not smooth, it is a process with complex and contradictory aspects. Reality shows that hotbeds of tension and conflict still obtain in various regions and new ones emerge. In this respect, the year of 1979 had not an auspicious beginning. New complicated problems have emerged from the very first days which endanger the policy of detente, peace and security. Conflicts and military clashes continued or even gained in scope on various continents. A host of facts illustrate a certain deepening of the tendency to resort to military actions in order to settle the disputes.

Mentioning that the relations of good coexistence, peace, collaboration and understanding can only be grounded on the strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, the newspaper stresses the primary importance of giving up the force and solving any disputes by political negotiations exclusively. Any outstanding issue, no matter how thorny, intricate and difficult, the major Bucharest newspaper writes, can find a settlement by way of political negotiations, the only way offering the frame-work for a lucid analysis of the reasons of litigation, allowing for mutually acceptable solutions. Emphasizing then that the solutions reached by peaceful arrangements have a viable character, helps the rapprochement of the respective peoples and states and favours the development of good relations, SCINTEIA writes:

Present developments in various parts of the world and the whole history of mankind show how harmful the use of force is as a means of settling interstate disputes.

Resorting to the policy of strength, inclusive of military clashes which mean its sharpest form, brings hard sufferings to the peoples involved.

At the same time, the armed confrontations poison not only the mutual relationships but also the international political climate as a whole, deal heavy blows at detente, heighten the mistrust and lead to intensified tension, political disbalances with unforeseeable consequences, prejudice the cause of freedom and independence of the peoples. Under the so complex conditions of international life, of the existing interdependences in the world arena, any conflict or military confrontation--irrespective of the geographical region--can give rise to serious dangers for all peoples, can bring big damages and suffering to the whole of mankind.

Especially now, when the arms race has come to the known proportions, resorting to force, to the way of military confrontations for the settlement of interstate issues, can snowball any time now into big conflicts.

Moreover, the policy of strength is one of the decisive factors of the further intensification of the arms race. It serves as justification for the quarters interested in perpetuating and expanding the arms race and is referred to as a reason for increasing the budgets and investments for military purpose, to the detriment of peaceful construction, of solving the multiple economic, social and cultural problems facing the peoples.

The way of armed confrontations can only complicate still more the disputed issues, deepen and sharpen them and generate fresh factors of tension, give rise to animosities among peoples difficult to surpass, jeopardizing their relations for a long period of time.

All this shows how imperiously necessary is it to resolutely eradicate the policy of strength in the sphere of international relations, in all its forms--armed intervention, threat with force, dictat, economic or political pressure.

Under the existing international conditions, the paper writes, Romania considers it the fundamental duty of all states to contribute to the definitive eradication of force from international relations, to spare no effort in order to help halting the negative evolutions and preventing the deterioration of the international climate, so as to make constructive approach prevail as also the political negotiated settlement of disputed issues.

The essential condition for safeguarding general peace and security is that any conflict, in any part of the world, on any continent, irrespective of its nature or cause, be solved by a way flatly opposed to strength, SCINTEIA stresses, namely the only rational and constructive way--the political, negotiated one.

The whole experience of international life demonstrates that the method of peaceful, political settlement of interstate disputes is the only method in harmony with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

As to Socialist Romania, she has always declared most firmly for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the disputed issues, for the elimination of any manifestation of the policy of strength, the cessation of the military actions and the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the zones of conflict to within their national frontiers. Romania considers that nothing, no disputed issue, be it old or new, in interstate relations, can justify or render legitimate the use of force, the recourse to weapons.

BUCHAREST EVENTS MARK GDR ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU010946 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Text] A photo exhibition opened on 27 February at the Central Military Museum in Bucharest to mark the 23d anniversary of the GDR People's National Army. The opening was attended by generals and high-ranking officers of the Bucharest Garrison.

Also present was GDR Ambassador to Bucharest Siegfried Bock and members of the Embassy staff. Speeches were delivered by Maj Gen Constantin Antip and Werner Niemand, GDR military, air and naval attache to Bucharest.

On the same occasion, the GDR military, air and naval attache to our country met with the faculty and cadets at the Leontin Salajan Military School for Active Artillery and Signal Officers and spoke on the significance of the event.

SESSION ON SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU011645 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

[Summary] A scientific session on the "role and place of agriculture in Romania's socialist development" was organized today in Bucharest by the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences and the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the party Central Committee Plenum of 3-5 March 1949, which marked the beginning of the cooperativization of agriculture in Romania. "The proceedings were attended by members and candidates members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the Central Committee and the government, representatives of central institutions and mass organizations, party-state aktivists, leading cadres of socialist agricultural units, scientists, teachers and representatives of working people in agriculture." The following comrades presented various reports at this session: Marin Vasile, RCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives; Marin Popescu, professor at the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy; Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry; Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee; Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences; Iosif Uglar, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and others.

Comrade Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy delivered the closing speech. All speeches dealt with the great achievements attained by Romanian agriculture after its socialist transformation and with the implementation of party programs for this economic branch and praised Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's "outstanding contribution to organizing and leading agriculture on scientific bases."

At the end of the session, participants composed a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY VRHOVEC RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY

LD011150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador in Belgrade. During the meeting they discussed further development of bilateral cooperation and also the state of international relations, particularly the hotbeds of crisis in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN ON S.E. ASIA, MIDEAST SITUATION

Opposition to Force

LD020025 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 1, (TANJUG)--For Yugoslavia, the use of force, military action or intervention as a means of settling disputes is unacceptable, whatever the pretext or case may be. This also pertains to any imposition of internal solutions through the use of foreign force. This was stated by spokesman of the Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretariat Mirko Kalezic today, emphasizing that this is evident from the statements of the Yugoslav Government. This was stated by Kalezic at today's regular press conference, when asked by the Bulgarian news agency correspondent "why Yugoslavia has not qualified China's armed intervention in Vietnam as aggression." The spokesman said that it is well known that "Yugoslavia consistently supports the application of the principles of the U.N. Charter and the principles of the policy of nonalignment, considering this to be the sole possible basis for the peaceful and just resolution of the current dangerous crisis in Southeast Asia."

Contacts With Sri Lanka, Nonalined Group

LD020015 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade March 1, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia is in constant contact with Sri Lanka concerning the steps being taken by the Sri Lanka Government and Foreign Minister Hameed in regard to the crisis in Southeast Asia and their contacts, to this end, with the nonaligned countries. This was stated by spokesman of the Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretariat Mirko Kalezic at today's regular press conference, when asked by newsmen whether Yugoslavia is acquainted with--and if so, what its position is in regard to--the steps being taken by Sri Lanka, coordinator of the nonaligned countries between the fifth and six summit conferences.

'Regrets' Over Yemeni Conflict

LD011454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, stated at today's regular press conference that Yugoslavia "greatly regrets that an armed conflict has come about between the two Yemeni states, which are both nonalined countries with which Yugoslavia maintains friendly relations. We hope that reason and conviction of the need to end hostilities and attain a peaceful settlement of mutual disputes will predominate. This is in their joint interests and in the interest of the unity and solidarity of the Arab countries and the nonalined movement."

SOCIALIST ALLIANCE DELEGATIONS VISIT MEXICO, PORTUGAL

Arrival in Mexico

LD011804 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mexico, March 1 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance has arrived in Mexico. The delegation, headed by Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference President Todo Kurtovic, will attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Mexican governing Institutional Revolutionary Party--PRI. During its stay in Mexico the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance delegation will be received by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. After Mexico the delegation will visit Venezuela and Panama.

Departure for Lisbon

LD012000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 1, (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) left here for Lisbon today to attend the Portuguese Socialist Party's Third Congress. The delegation includes Secretariat member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Presidency Zora Tomic and LCY Central Committee member Ilija Djozinski.

SAWPY CONCLUSIONS NOTE YUGOSLAV ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD012316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The SAWPY Federal Conference adopted conclusions on the role and tasks of the Socialist Alliance in our country's international activity at its 26 February session. The conclusions emphasize the significance of the further strengthening of active participation and contribution of the working people and citizens in the establishment and realization of our country's foreign policy and in the development of its international relations. It is a question of attaining self-management rights and the obligations of working people and citizens for them--just as they participate in deciding on all questions of internal socialist self-management development--to also participate in the formation and realization of the country's foreign policy, which is based on the principles of peace, independence and nonalinement, respect of national sovereignty and equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

The working people and citizens of our country, the conclusions state, follow the development of international relations and events in the world with great attention. This is a natural expression of their interest in preserving peace, the free development of peoples and the construction of new international relations based on the principles of independence, equality and cooperation on an equitable basis. They are concerned about the recent development of unfavorable tendencies in international events.

The world is confronted by intensified competition between the great powers and blocs in the struggle for global positions and the spreading of spheres of influence, as well as pressures on the nonalined countries and attempts to divide and destroy them internally. The process of relaxation is faltering, the resolution of existing crisis hotbeds is made more difficult and new, dangerous crises are stimulated and provoked. Great unrest increasingly provokes interference in internal affairs, the use of force, foreign armed intervention and military clashes.

The citizens of our country, the conclusions stress, like the entire world public, follow the recent development of the situation and the outbreak of military conflicts in Southeast Asia with particular concern. Consistent in its policy of nonalinement and true to the principles of the UN Charter, Yugoslavia opposes the use of force in international relations and favors the peaceful resolution of disputes. Proceeding from these principles and bearing in mind the indivisibility of peace and the dangers which the development of events in Southeast Asia brings with it, the Yugoslav public supports demands for an end to hostilities, the withdrawal of military forces from foreign territory and the peaceful resolution of disputed questions through talks.

The interests of preserving peace and security and the defense of independence and the free development of peoples demand decisive action by peace-loving and democratic forces to halt the current negative trends and to defend the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and the rejection of all foreign interference. No reasons or doctrines can justify the violation of these principles, least of all the application of force in international relations and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign and independent countries, the conference conclusions stress.

In the current unfavorable international situation, the role of the nonalined movement as a necessary and indispensable factor in international relations and as a force which objectively contributes most to the solving of open international questions becomes even more apparent. By their continued action, the nonalined countries are constantly affirming themselves as an influential force in the struggle for peace, security and development, and against colonialism, imperialism, political and economic hegemony and all forms of subjugation.

Therefore, the conclusions state, we attach great significance to the forthcoming Sixth Nonalined Countries' Conference. It should reaffirm the basic principles and direction of the nonalined movement as a democratic, independent and autonomous factor which is outside blocs. It should reject attempts to divide and weaken its role and contribute to the consolidation of unity and solidarity between nonalined countries on the authentic platform of the nonalined movement, to the development of comprehensive cooperation between them and the strengthening of their capability for action and development in solving world problems.

The conclusions state that unfavorable international trends are also reflected in relations within the contemporary workers and progressive movement, as well as in a return to outmoded relations and forms of cooperation, and attempts to revive and strengthen centers and pressures on certain individual parties. The use of force in relations between socialist countries is of particular concern. Such practices inflict harm on the idea of socialism and the cause of progress, and seriously threaten peace and security. With the struggle for peaceful coexistence, the recognition of different paths in the construction of socialism and the strengthening of independence, autonomy and the responsibility of parties before their own working class and people remain even more pertinent.

The conclusions also say that the media--the press, radio and television--have a very responsible role in informing our working people and citizens about events in the world and our country's foreign policy activity. They represent the main sources of daily information for the citizen and cover their basic interests. New efforts must be made so that in such complex international conditions the media react to topical events with involved, comprehensive and timely information, and shed light on them from the point of view of Yugoslav policy.

The Socialist Alliance calls for the constant promotion and comprehensive development of international cooperation with our country as the preconditions for security the most successful social development, for the strengthening of Yugoslavia's role in the struggle for peace in the world and the strengthening of the country's position and security.

The conclusions state that we are linked with the nonalined and developing countries by the joint struggle to establish a new international economic order and in this connection, to improve the developing countries' position and create conditions for their more rapid development. The Socialist Alliance attributes great significance to the struggle for the international economic order, which is an integral part of the world process of progressive social transformations and comprehensive, national, political, social and economic emancipation for peoples.

The working people of our country, the conclusions continue, give full support to the principled stands of our policy on the development of neighborly relations and cooperation on the basis of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference in internal affairs. The Socialist Alliance will stimulate various aspects of cooperation with neighboring countries' organizations which will promote the free circulation of people, material goods and cultural values.

In consistently carrying out a policy of full equality between the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and considering the national minorities as factors in understanding and unity, our country supports respect for and realization of the national rights of those Yugoslav peoples who live as national minorities in neighboring countries. The Socialist Alliance considers that lack of recognition of and respect for the rights of national minorities hamper the development of neighborly relations and cooperation.

As a European country, Yugoslavia has a vital interest in the positive development of relations in Europe and is in favor of continuing activities within the framework of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, on the basis of the consistent and total implementation of the Helsinki Conference Final Act and all its principles and of the conclusions of the Belgrade meeting on cooperation in various spheres.

The conclusions also stress the promotion of the position of Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad and the protection of their rights and interests and an obligation upon and the object for the constant activity of the Socialist Alliance, the Federation of Trade Unions and other groups in our society.

The comprehensive promotion of relations and cooperation with people of Yugoslav origin and their descendants represents a significant part of Yugoslav foreign policy and a significant contribution to good relations and cooperation with the countries where they now live.

Support for Liberation Movements

LD012314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--One of the basic contradictions of the modern world is the contradiction between the aspiration of peoples and states for independence, freedom and general emancipation, and those forces which hinder or prevent them from realizing these legitimate rights. This is stressed in a resolution on solidarity with liberation movements adopted by the SAWPY Federal Conference on Tuesday, 27 February.

Peoples throughout the world, the document states, are waging a long and stubborn struggle to overcome and remove these contradictions. This struggle triumphed in the world's anticolonialist and anti-imperialist revolution from which the nonalined movement evolved. As an expression of the true aspirations of peoples to attain and to subsequently preserve freedom and independence and to struggle in solidarity for a change in the system of international economic and political relations, for its democratization on the basis of the liberty and equality of all peoples, the nonalined movement has been confirmed as a powerful, international, antibloc and independent policy and action body and as one of the most decisive factors in the social transformation of mankind in our time.

Colonialism, racism, apartheid, internment, aggression and occupation still represent levers for the exploitation, discrimination and oppression of millions of people. Peoples in southern Africa--in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa--and the Arab people of Palestine have for decades been waging a struggle against these anachronisms of the modern world in order to determine their own fate. The struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine has long since transcended regional significance and has become a struggle of universal importance, including the struggle for the realization and respect of freedom and independence, the struggle for man's dignity and all-round progress, and the struggle for peace and progress.

The position of peoples under colonial and racist domination is becoming increasingly difficult since illegal and minority regimes, in alliance with the most reactionary imperialist forces, particularly multinational companies, are continuing the harshest exploitation of the peoples and natural wealth of these counties, employing fascist methods of subordination, enslavement and terror and the evil of apartheid. In the desire to preserve the existing positions and to master new ones, the illegal regimes in Rhodesia and Namibia and the fascist regime of South Africa are today attempting to substantiate neocolonialism for classic colonial rule. In this, the essence of the relations of exploitation and domination would remain unchanged. The continued existence of these regimes and their maneuvers would be impossible without the support and aid of the imperialist forces and even of some countries which themselves participate in political condemnation of colonialism and racism.

The struggle of peoples for freedom and independence is hampered by competition between the great powers and blocs for influence and spheres of interest, and also by the tendency for the struggle waged by liberation movements to be thwarted or subordinated to foreign interests, thereby limiting the independence of these movements. Liberation movements therefore correctly stress that they bear exclusive responsibility before their own people for the struggle which they are conducting, and demand that all forms of foreign aid be given unconditionally.

Struggling to preserve their own independence and national sovereignty, the nonalined countries are in solidarity with the struggle of the liberation movements for national liberation. The summit conferences of the nonalined countries placed the question of decolonization, sovereignty and independence, and the right to self-determination and free development of peoples, at the center of their debates and action. The recent session of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonalined Countries in Maputo, which was devoted to the question of the decolonization of southern Africa, reconfirmed that these questions are considered priority questions of international peace and security and that the nonalined countries will spare no efforts to contribute as much as possible by offering effective support and aid to realize the aims for which the oppressed peoples are struggling.

It is in the broadening of the horizons of freedom and independence in world exchanges that our country and all our working people and citizens see the condition for and confirmation of their own independent future. When they give all-round aid to the liberation movements of southern Africa and Palestine and to all other peoples struggling for freedom, independence, equality and sovereignty, the citizens of nonalined Socialist Yugoslavia are expressing their loyalty to the revolutionary traditions of the national liberation struggle and to the principles and goals of nonalined policy which--as the resolution stressed--is their permanent and most consistent orientation.

CROAT SAWP CONFERENCE NOMINATES BAKARIC FOR SFRY PRESIDENCY

AU012145 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The Republican Conference of the SAWP of Croatia today nominated Dr Vladimir Bakaric as a candidate for the SFRY Presidency. Mirko Boskovic, vice president of the conference, was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of Croatia.

Marijan Cvetkovic, president of the republican conference, explained these proposals and said that the SRFY Presidency with its work and cadre composition has successfully affirmed the principle of collective work and leadership and has made a significant contribution to the building of self-managing socioeconomic and political relations based on the Constitution, the documents of the LCY congress and the associated labor law.

ZARKOVIC EXAMINES TITO'S PLANS FOR COLLECTIVE WORK

LD011912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today declared that the communists, working people and political leaderships in all republics and provinces accept and support President Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility as a great impetus to the further democratization and socialization of political decisionmaking and to all relations in the League of Communists and society. They also believe that this represents a barrier to careerism, bureaucratism, leadership tendencies and similar unhealthy individual ambitions. Organized work has been undertaken everywhere to implement Comrade Tito's initiative and several concrete measures have been adopted for this purpose, Zarkovic said.

Vidoje Zarkovic at a press conference today explained that this assessment had been made at the meeting of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on 20 February during the discussion of the implementation of President Tito's initiative to strengthen collective work and responsibility.

Zarkovic was chairman of the working group established by the Presidium to prepare this meeting and to hold talks in all central and provincial committees of the League of Communists.

The main activity of the organizations of the League of Communists is directed toward the fullest possible understanding and explanation of the ideopolitical essence of Comrade Tito's initiative concerning collective work and leadership, Zarkovic said.

He added that the aim was to focus the basic attention of all social factors on the essential questions on which collective work, the more successful elimination of the main reasons for undemocratic behavior, leadership tendencies, usurpation of self-managing and democratic rights of the working people and so on depend, as well as to avoid the danger of formal and bureaucratic-technocratic ambiguity regarding the essence of this initiative, and to more easily overcome the resistance to its implementation.

Zarkovic recalled that President Tito still warns that an intensive struggle for the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations in associated labor and the further development of the delegate system represents the basic premises of democratization in society.

Zarkovic emphasized that alienated income inevitably and most easily creates the basis for bureaucratic and technocratic monopoly and the subjugation and usurpation of the self-managing rights of the working people, for leadership phenomena and for various forms of manipulation of the interests of the working people, peoples and nationalities. Wherever the functioning of the delegate system is interrupted, the scope widens for all these phenomena and for the consolidation of the centers of political power and the bureaucratic omnipotence of the political forums and individuals. This is why only the firm struggle for the workers' ownership over the results of their entire present and past work and their direction of the trends of social reproduction, for the development of the economic system of associated labor and resources under the workers' control, and for the fullest possible implementation of the essence of the delegate system at all levels of decisionmaking, can create a reliable and lasting barrier to these phenomena and tendencies.

The results of our society's efforts to democratize all relations within it and to overcome all negative tendencies on this path will also directly depend on the extent of the implementation of the decisions of the 11th congress regarding the building and development of the SAWPY as the political basis of the delegate system and the bearer of the widest democratic discussions on cadre policy and all important social questions, Zarkovic added. He also said that these results will most directly depend on the manner of organization and work of the leading organs and forums. Where they are separated from their delegate base, where their work is not entirely public, where there is a widespread practice of making decisions outside forums, where individual forum members become actual leaders while others become their associates, and where solitary holders of public functions exceed the constitutional and statutory powers and so on, it is difficult to insure not only democratism in the work and collective decisionmaking of these organs and forums, but also to develop the successful struggle for the further democratization of all relations in society and for the development of the delegate system.

The Presidium therefore noted that it was justly emphasized in all republics and provinces that President Tito saw and moved the implementation of the principle of collective work and decisionmaking, by changing the work and organization of leadership and organs and by introducing the 1-year mandate of the chairman as an integral part of the entire process in the struggle for self-management and self-managing democracy. It is therefore necessary to firmly resist all forms of distortion of the essence of Comrade Tito's initiative and its limitation to the introduction of the 1-year mandate of the chairman, while neglecting all other complex tasks in implementing the most important decisions of the 11th congress, Zarkovic emphasized.

He said that such tendencies are justly classified as an aspect of resistance to the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative because they lead to a situation where the manifestations of leadership and excessive power held by individuals are restricted to the advantage of such power and leadership held by the inner circle of the "comrades of the collective leadership," and not to the advantage of self-management and genuine democratization.

The implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative in federal organs and leaderships in the way it has already been carried out in the SFRY Presidency and in the LCY Central Committee Presidium contributes to the consolidation and building of our federalism as an expression of the firm unity of peoples and nationalities and their republics and provinces on the basis of full equality, Vidoje Zarkovic said.

He said that it was for this reason that the Presidium expressed its full support for the orientation which is characteristic of all republics and provinces: that all-embracing long-term tasks should be prepared to implement President Tito's initiative at all levels--from the basic organizations to the federation. These programs should be implemented in an organized manner--in a manner which will intensify the existing activities to solve numerous acute problems, especially in the economic field, and which will prevent improvisations and rash decisions, as well as unnecessary hesitation in taking mature and necessary measures.

Zarkovic said: For the sake of more consistent implementation of the principle of collective work and responsibility, it will be necessary in the future to more firmly prevent the practice of making decisions outside forums and the phenomena of accumulating self-managing, public and other social functions, and to eliminate the tendency of proliferation and constantly reproducing political professionalism in cadre policy.

The activity programs must also positively elaborate all measures which must be taken to introduce the function of chairman with a 1-year mandate in all organs and forums where this will contribute to the consolidation of democratism, efficacy in work and political stability, which means in the organs and organizations from the commune to the federation, excluding only some executive and technical organs and institutions, as stated by President Tito. Of course, the necessary changes should first be prepared and carried out in the constitutions, statutes, laws and other general acts.

As the implementation of President Tito's initiative represents complex work of far-reaching importance, the LCY Central Committee Presidium emphasized that all leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations in provinces, republics and the federation should constantly follow, coordinate and direct all activities in this field. Proceeding from this, Zarkovic concluded, the Presidium decided to propose to the LCY Central Committee that it adopt conclusions at its next meeting which will represent a united ideopolitical platform for all these activities. The Presidium will submit the draft of these conclusions to the central committees of the republics and provinces for preliminary consideration, suggestions and views.

SERBIAN COMMANDER REVIEWS COUNTRY'S DEFENSE READINESS

AU011007 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1468, 25 Feb 79 pp 10-12 AU

[Svetislav Spasojevic report on NIN interview with Col Gen Rajko Tanaskovic, commander of territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; time and place not given]

[Text] In the opinion of those who are the most competent to assess this, the world military-political situation is not good. [paragraph continues]

It is deteriorating from daily and even hourly. The tension and antagonism between the big powers and not only between them are apparently not subsiding despite certain attempts to solve at least some of the many problems burdening the contemporary world through talks and negotiations. All these are still only attempts because the situation is not improving. We are witnessing growing tension and deterioration in relations between world powers, virtually nothing remains of detente, the military influence in the trends and relations in the world is becoming increasingly stronger and military budgets are increasing at a dizzying rate. Regarding disarmament, it is merely discussed while in practice all countries and particularly the big powers are constantly arming themselves with increasingly more modern weapons and especially with the means of mass destruction among which the missile and nuclear weapons occupy a dominant place.

We are not isolated from this world filled with contradictions. In addition to an enormous number of friends that we have won in the world, there are also those whom Yugoslavia does not please and it does not please them precisely because it is self-managing and one of the leading nonaligned countries. True, judging by their pronouncements, they are all in favor of Yugoslavia such as it is, and yet there are also those who strive to slow down and hamper our socialist self-management development in all possible ways, since they cannot prevent it entirely. All this is done in alliance with the internal enemy who always raises his head whenever he believes that the international situation favors him.

For all these reasons NIN invited Col Gen Rajko Tanaskovic, commander of territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, to visit its editorial office.

"We were prepared in the past, but at this time we are more completely prepared than ever before to resist any aggressor, including a technically superior one. For years we have been persistently preparing to successfully resist precisely such an aggressor. The normal requirement in this connection is that all of us must carry out everything that is expected of him. As a matter of fact, the essential requirement is that our unity must not be violated at any time, that is, that it must remain as it is today."

"Friendly" Advice

Noting that this is not a mere phrase but rather the truth, Col Gen Bajko Tanaskovic pointed out that in our development in the last few years both in Yugoslavia as a whole and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia we have achieved great results in all-people's defense and have "raised combat readiness to a high level."

"There are several reasons for this," the general claimed, "but what should be mentioned in this connection is the self-managing socialist system, because this system has helped the entire society and thereby also the armed forces to develop at a faster rate. If we want to point out the greatest achievement in all-people's defense as a whole and in territorial defense specifically, then, in my opinion, we must say that this is the high political (?awareness and realization) of all our working people and citizens that the country's defense is their daily task, obligation and right. They have demonstrated this in practice on innumerable occasions."

Stressing that Yugoslavia currently has good conditions to prepare for defense against any aggressor, Colonel General Tanaskovic told NIN journalists that about 80 percent of all our military equipment and weapons are produced by our factories. "But which equipment and weapons will be purchased abroad is decided on the basis of many factors and primarily on the answer to the question of whether it pays us more to produce something ourselves or to buy it abroad. On the other hand, it is known that we are oriented toward mastering the production and toward producing all our arms and equipment, including even the most modern weapons, in our country.

"I want to say something about the training of our military cadres. Immediately after the war, some 'friends' advised us that it was not necessary for us to develop our own system of military schools in Yugoslavia because they themselves would help us train cadres. They said that it was with peasants and workers that we won our victory in the war against the world's best equipped army at that time, the German Army, and that, according to them, the same would also happen in a possible future war. Comrade Tito refused to accept such 'advice' but, on the contrary, immediately established the task of developing our own military school system which would be able to train cadres even for the highest command duties in the armed forces and we have completely succeeded in this. Comrade Tito's decision that we should educate our military cadres for all duties, including even the highest positions, is a move not only of enormous strategic but also political importance. Thus, in this respect also, we depend on no one. Today we have young and professionally qualified military officers who are of high quality in every respect. When this youth is combined with the veteran cadres from the revolution, the combination is exceptionally good."

Colonel General Tanaskovic is very pleased when he speaks about the mobilization and the combat readiness of our army and especially of territorial defense in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. "We even have units which are able to mobilize themselves and accept their combat task within a few hours. We have verified this in practice and we are doing this every day."

"There are no combat weapons--including even the most modern ones--which we are not trained to operate. Even if we do not have some of these weapons, we do have men who know how to use them. This is so because it is very essential for our fighters also to be trained to use the equipment and weapons of a possible enemy. We are not training our people only to use these weapons and equipment in the event that they capture them in a possible war, but rather to know how to successfully defend themselves against them," Colonel General Tanaskovic said.

Modern Arms

"Regarding military equipment, Yugoslavia does not intend to compete with the world's military superpowers, but we not only firmly intend but are also taking and will continue to take all necessary measures to reach the level of European armies. This means that we have sufficient quantities of arms. These arms are modern and, as far as the so-called rifleman's arms are concerned, it can be said that they are among the most modern in the world," NIN's guest said.

"The preparation for war, that is, the defense against an aggressor, prompts a large number of problems and questions," the general said. "Among other things, the preparation of territory for war is also one of these problems. In our country we are devoting great attention to this problem, but this is closely connected, among other things, with available material resources. [paragraph continues]

"In practice the situation is quite good in some places and fair in other places, but here and there we are only at the very beginning in this respect. The situation is similar regarding physical fitness. The fact is that effective measures are still not being taken to achieve adequate physical fitness, especially among the young people even before they enter military service in the Yugoslav People's Army. We do not even need to say here how important a good physical preparedness of the entire nation is for the success of an all-people's defense war.

NIN's visitor stated that, "it is believed and it is said that the element of surprise in war is half the victory. Considered theoretically, surprise in a war in general is possible but we are taking all the necessary measures--and they are numerous--to completely exclude any element of surprise regarding an attack on our country."

Answering our question about the forms of war, Colonel General Tanaskovic emphasized that "we have adopted the concept and doctrine of an all-people's defense war which is characterized, among other things, by the so-called combined actions, that is, combat actions at the front, in the enemy's rear and in our rear. Concerning tactics, we will employ those that will be most suitable under the concrete conditions at the individual sectors of our battleground and in definite situations. Finally, this will depend, among other things, on the enemy's actions, on his strength and the composition of his forces, the characteristics of the territory, weather conditions, our possibilities and so forth."

"In addition, I must emphasize that partisan warfare is the most difficult one and, according to its theory, the change to a partisan war is made as a rule only when other forms of war are not effective. Naturally, partisan tactics are one thing and partisan war is something else. I note this because in certain situations partisan tactics will also be applied by some units in an all-people's defense war. On the other hand, I do not think that it is necessary here to argue with some 'theoreticians' who believe that it is impossible to wage a partisan war on a plain. Our national liberation war proved the opposite."

Material Resources

Replying to a question on how much the individual armies need from the national income, General Tanaskovic pointed out that it is nearly impossible to precisely determine this.

"Considerably more is spent in the world for military needs than is reported; but this is not so much because the intention is to keep these figures from the public as it is that this cannot be precisely determined. It is simply impossible to draw a line between the spending for military needs and the spending for some other needs on which the build-up and perfection of the armed forces of a country directly or indirectly depend. As far as we are concerned, it is known that our people have never raised any questions whenever it has been necessary to allot resources for all-people's defense and thereby also for the needs of the armed forces. Because of this positive attitude toward the country's defense, we must continue to insure economical use of the resources allotted for defense."

The development of communes in border regions insuring that the population will stay there is also important for the country's security. In general Tanaskovic's opinion, the situation in this respect is not really bad, but it could be considerably better. The appropiate measures and actions, which will certainly have a positive effect in the foreseeable future, continue to be taken in this connection.

In response to a question on the defense of cities, Colonel General Tanaskovic said:

"In accordance with the concept of all-people's defense and our military doctrine, the resolute view adopted in this respect is that all populated places and especially cities, particularly large cities, must be stubbornly defended from the very beginning of a war, because the surrender of cities to the aggressor and especially the surrender of those cities with great economic potential could jeopardize the entire system of all-people's defense and the successful waging of war and the execution of military operations."

In the event of an aggression Yugoslavia greatly depends on its workers temporarily employed abroad. What about them?

"This is primarily a question of young people who are capable of performing military tasks. If it becomes necessary for them to return and defend their country, they are ready to do this. After all, they have also proved this by their responses to various calls from the country. Naturally, their return could become difficult or even impossible under certain circumstances, but we depend on their high patriotic awareness even under the most difficult circumstances. Concerning the country's defense, I particularly want to point out the great importance and role of women. True, according to the valid laws, women are not subject to military service in the Yugoslav People's Army but it is their obligation to serve in the reserve units of the armed forces. Among other things this is also regulated by the Constitution and the appropriate laws. There is nothing disputable or unclear in this connection. However, what we must consider to a greater extent is the training of women, particularly young women, to insure that they will be prepared as effectively as possible for armed combat as well as for other tasks that they would face in a possible war."

Col Gen Rajko Tanaskovic spoke in conclusion about the advantages and shortcomings of the proposal that all young men in Yugoslavia should serve their military service at the age of 18.

"If this proposal was adopted, the subject entitled 'The Foundations of the SFRY All-People's Defense' would no longer be studied at faculties. Furthermore, it is easier for the young people to endure all the hardships of military training and it is also very essential that the people of the same generation find themselves together at the same place and so forth. It is impossible to bypass the fact that, in the event that the proposal was adopted, the young people would have to interrupt their studies as well as the fact that all secondary school studies are not equally long. However, it is believed that the proposal will be adopted because its advantages are considerably greater than its shortcomings. Still, it is necessary to be patient and wait for the decision of the competent organs."